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it shows that the facts do not substantiate the popular belief that these newcomers are fit subjects for the almshouse, hospital and prison.

The book as a whole is general in its treatment, somewhat objectionable because of frequent quotations, and partakes too much of the loose character of magazine articles. Such chapters as that on the "Privilege and Duties of Italian Citizenship" could easily be spared. Some facts regarding naturalization, vote buying, office holding, or the relation of Italians to the Irish in large cities would be of practical value.

The spirit of the book is much to be commended. It makes an admirable introduction to a subject which requires more detailed study and first-hand familiarity with existing conditions.

EMILY FOGG MEADE.

Hammonton, N. J.

Oppenheim, L., LL. D. *International Law: A Treatise.* Vol. I, "Peace." Pp. xxxvi, 610. Price, \$6.50 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

It will be a matter of general rejoicing amongst students of international law that in the first volume of this treatise, we have at last a comprehensive treatment of the Law of Peace. Mr. Oppenheim has done more than to systematize the results of prior investigation. In every chapter his work gives evidence of independent research and independent thought. The author also shows a remarkable faculty for clear and concise formulation which means so much for the development of international law.

Another merit is that the method of treatment adapts this work equally well to the jurist and to the student. The references which precede each section are selected with excellent judgment and will be invaluable to those who wish to make more detailed investigations. In his method of treatment the author shows a keen appreciation of the forces that have contributed toward the development of international law. His treatment of the analogy between the development of international law and the growth of the private law is one of the most suggestive chapters of the book. With many of the treatises on international law, the great difficulty has been that they have failed to treat the subject as part of the general process of juristic evolution. The result has been a vagueness in treatment and a vagueness in method which has contributed much toward the retarding of the development of the subject. In this first volume of his work the author shows that he clearly appreciates this defect in the usual method of treatment. Taken all in all Mr. Oppenheim has given us the best treatment of the Law of Peace that we have as yet had.

LEO S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

Unwin, George. *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* Pp. viii, 276. Price, \$2.50 (7s. 6d.). Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1904.

Mr. George Unwin's contribution to the economic history of England is likely to prove of equal interest to the sociologist, the economist and the his-